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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

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TAKE TEA WITH ME
AT
WISEMAN'S
TO-DAY
4.30 Sharp.

No. 18,834. 號四廿百八千一第 日八廿月八年午戊 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2ND, 1918. 三拜禮 號二月十年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 275 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. 1463

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WATERS.

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STORE.

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in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging
Carbon Marbles in Various Shades.
Telephone 1112. 1896

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	SUNDAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes	
8.00 " to 9.30 " " 10 "	
9.30 " to 10.00 " " 15 "	
10.30 " to 11.00 " " 15 "	
11.30 " to 12.30 p.m. " 20 "	
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " 10 "	
1.45 " to 2.15 " " 10 "	
2.30 " to 4.00 " " Every 30 "	
4.00 " to 8.00 " " Every 15 "	
8.00 " to 8.30 " " 10 "	
8.50 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m., and 11.45 p.m.	

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Voeux Road Central.
Season and special tickets available for all
seasons already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-tables, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
tickets will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Comproadors Order representing Bank
Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SONS,
General Managers. 1463

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, 10th JUNE, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Through Express.	No. 6 Local.	No. 8 Through Slow.	No. 10 Local.	No. 12 Through Express.	No. 14 Local.	No. 16 Through Express.	No. 18 Local.	No. 20 Through Express.	No. 22 Local.	No. 24 Through Express.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tsoi)	dep. 7.30										
SHK LUNG	dep. 8.45										
Shum Chun	dep. 10.30	8.05	8.30	11.45	3.04						
Shum Shui	dep. 11.15	8.15	8.45	11.55	3.15						
Shum Shui	dep. 11.45	8.45	9.15	12.25	3.25						
Shum Shui	dep. 12.15	8.55	9.25	12.35	3.35						
Shum Shui	dep. 12.45	9.05	9.35	12.45	3.45						
Shum Shui	dep. 1.15	9.15	9.45	12.55	3.55						
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Shum Shui	dep. 2.15	9.35	10.05	1.15	4.15						
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Shum Shui	dep. 3.15	9.55	10.25	1.35	4.35						
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Shum Shui	dep. 4.15	10.15	10.45	1.55	4.55						
Shum Shui	dep. 4.45	10.25	10.55	2.05	5.05						
Shum Shui	dep. 5.15	10.35	11.05	2.15	5.15						
Shum Shui	dep. 5.45	10.45	11.15	2.25	5.25						
Shum Shui	dep. 6.15	10.55	11.25	2.35	5.35						
Shum Shui	dep. 6.45	11.05	11.35	2.45	5.45						
Shum Shui	dep. 7.15	11.15	11.45	2.55	5.55						
Shum Shui	dep. 7.45	11.25	11.55	3.05	6.05						
Shum Shui	dep. 8.15	11.35	12.05	3.15	6.15						
Shum Shui	dep. 8.45	11.45	12.15	3.25	6.25						
Shum Shui	dep. 9.15	11.55	12.25	3.35	6.35						
Shum Shui	dep. 9.45	12.05	12.35	3.45	6.45						
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Shum Shui	dep. 10.45	12.25	12.55	4.05	7.05						
Shum Shui	dep. 11.15	12.35	1.05	4.15	7.15						
Shum Shui	dep. 11.45	12.45	1.15	4.25	7.25						
Shum Shui	dep. 12.15	12.55	1.25	4.35	7.35						
Shum Shui	dep. 12.45	1.05	1.35	4.45	7.45						
Shum Shui	dep. 1.15	1.15	1.45	4.55	7.55						
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Shum Shui	dep. 3.15	1.55	2.25	5.35	8.35						
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Shum Shui	dep. 8.15	3.35	4.05	7.15	10.15						
Shum Shui	dep. 8.45	3.45	4.15	7.25	10.25						
Shum Shui	dep. 9.15	3.55	4.25	7.35	10.35						
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Shum Shui	dep. 3.15	1.55	2.25	5.35	8.35						
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Shum Shui	dep. 10.15	4.15	4.45	7.55	10.55						
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Shum Shui	dep. 3.15	5.55	6.25	9.35	12.35						
Shum Shui	dep. 3.45	6.05	6.35	9.45	12.45						
Shum Shui	dep. 4.15	6.15	6.45	9.55	12.55						
Shum Shui	dep. 4.45	6.25	6.55	10.05	1.05						
Shum Shui	dep. 5.15	6.35	7.05	10.15	1.15						
Shum Shui	dep. 5.45	6.45	7.15	10.25	1.25						

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EMPIRE'S FUTURE

MR. HUGHES ON ORGANISATION:

The Marquis of Londonderry presided at a dinner given by the British Empire Producers' Organisation, held at the Savoy Hotel, at which Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister of Labour and leaders of industry.

The Chairman remarked that as we were not prepared for war it was essential we should be prepared for peace. (Hear, hear.) In future, we must realise that whereas we had benefited by the great and glorious individualism we must now consider the future with an organised and co-operative eye. (Cheers.)

Mr. Hughes, replying to the toast of his health, said it was absolutely essential to our national and economic welfare that we should organise. As he was firmly convinced that the future of Britain and the Empire absolutely depended upon the adoption of some such policy, he had not only imperative, but urgent, he desired to make clear what he really meant by saying that "if we would avoid economic and national destruction, we must prepare to deal with the great and complex problems that peace will bring in its train, and that we can only do this by organisation." The organisation of which he spoke was not a formula, nor a doctrine, but just the adoption of plain businesslike methods to the circumstances of Britain, the Empire, and of every industry in it. What it proposed was to utilise and develop the resources of the Empire, ensuring an adequate supply of raw materials for our industries, and to equip those industries with the most up-to-date methods, so that regular and profitable employment for all available capital and labour would be assured and wealth production per unit of labour and capital so greatly increased that we should be able at once to carry the huge burdens imposed by the war, and employment for all our people at good wages and under decent conditions of labour, and enable Britain and the Empire to hold their own on their merits in the home and foreign markets.

Naturally the plan of organisation, besides conforming to the actual requirements of the economic and national circumstances of Britain and the Empire, must rest upon sound foundations. This point was vital, and brought them forth with to the question of clearing the surface of the ground, and the debris beneath the surface, of enemy influences and interests.

"Before we can build up," proceeded Mr. Hughes, "we must destroy. We must dig, drag, or sweep out German influence or interests wherever they exist. But it is no easy task, or rather it is not one to be done with kid gloves, for the German has burrowed deeply into our national and economic edifice. And he has many friends, for he has much money. But despite this, our new economic house, if it is to serve our needs effectively, must be absolutely free of German influence, and when clear it must be covered with a cement that will be German proof. I am glad that legislation is being introduced to deal with enemy traders and enemy banks. But the fact is that German interests and influence more or less openly still pervade the business, industrial, and financial spheres of Britain. In Australia we have not only rooted out the interests of the great trio who controlled the lead, zinc, and copper interests of the world; we have practically cleared German holdings from the share registers of all our companies. We have not confiscated the property of any man; every German has received the market value for his shares; but they no longer participate in the profits of our enterprise, they can no longer influence our national or industrial life. In short, the foundations of Australian industry and finance after the war will be quite free from German influence. But, of course, unless Britain pursues the same policy we shall soon become infected again. And this applies to the overseas dominions generally, and indeed, to the Empire. If the heart is affected how can the limbs of the Imperial body remain clear?"

Without an abundant supply of raw materials, and control over the sources from which they came, it was obvious that the industries of Britain could not be secure. The kind of organisation necessary for this purpose was obvious. The Empire produced, or could produce, the greater part of all the raw materials required. Why not make whatever arrangements were necessary to ensure an adequate supply of raw materials, from within the Empire? Contracts for a term of years, at a fair price, might be made for the most important kinds of raw materials. For others a market could be guaranteed to Empire producers at a definite quantity of raw materials at a price that would be fair to the Empire producers and also would enable British manufacturers to compete against the world. If we do return to the conditions existing before the war, under which Germany largely dominated the world, undermined the foundations of our national life, and honeycombed our industries, Britain would be doomed.

A POLICY OF DEFENCE.
It is said by some that the policy we advocate will prevent a lasting peace. If I thought so I would be the first to denounce it. I am for peace, international and economic. I believe in the policy of "live and let live," but how can that policy find expression in a world dominated by force? While German military despotism is unbroken, we dare not sheathe the sword. And economically, what is our policy to be? Surely that which while permitting us to live in a spirit of amity with other nations protects the interests of our own people—a policy that will provide employment for British labour and British capital, and ensure the development of the British Empire. Is it a crime that a man should protect the interests of his own household or develop the resources of his own estate?"

Mr. Hughes concluded—"The great question, after all, for the people is—How are we going to get a living? What wages are we to be paid? What hours are we to work, and under what conditions are

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

CHANGES OF NAME

Important new provisions with regard to changes of name by persons who are not natural-born British subjects are contained in a new regulation under the Defence of the Realm Act, which was published in the *London Gazette* of July 26th. The regulation is in the following terms:

1. A person not being a natural-born British subject shall not for any purpose assume or use, or purport to assume or use, or continue after the nineteenth day of August, nineteen hundred and eighteen, the assumption or use of any name other than that by which he was ordinarily known at the date of the commencement of the war, and if he does so, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

2. Where any such person as aforesaid carries on, or purports or continues to carry on, or is a member of a partnership or firm which carries on, or which purports or continues to carry on, or trade or business in any name other than that under which the trade or business was carried on at the date of the commencement of the war he shall for the purpose of this regulation be deemed to be using, or purporting or continuing to use, a name other than that by which he was ordinarily known at the date of the commencement of the war.

3. A Secretary of State may, if it appears desirable in any particular case, grant an exemption from the provisions of this regulation.

4. Nothing in this regulation shall—
(a) affect the assumption or use, or continued assumption or use, of any name in pursuance of a Royal License; or
(b) affect the continuance of the use, until the decision of the Secretary of State has been given, of a name in respect of which an application for exemption is made before the nineteenth day of August, nineteen hundred and eighteen; or
(c) prevent the assumption or use by a married woman of her husband's name.

ALIENS' IDENTITY BOOKS.
Restriction Order makes it obligatory on aliens, wherever resident, to have in their possession an identity book obtained in pursuance of the Order and duly filled in and arrested. A Secretary of State may exempt from the provisions of the article any class of aliens, where he is satisfied that satisfactory means are provided for their identification; other than the possession of an identity book. An alien landing in the country may proceed to his destination if he supplies the necessary particulars, by means of his passport or otherwise, but must comply with the Order within twenty-four hours. The Order does not apply to an alien who appears to be under the age of 18 and is in the care of some other person over that age. The fraudulent use of an identity book or a false statement for the purpose of obtaining one are offences, and it is also an offence to whom an identity book has been issued, or who is required to be in possession of an identity book under this Order fails without reasonable excuse to produce his identity book when so required by an officer, or by a soldier, or airman engaged on sentry patrol or other similar duty, or by an alien officer or police constable, he shall be deemed to have acted in contravention of this Order, and may, without prejudice to any other penalty, be detained pending the making of inquiries as to his identity, and while so detained shall be deemed to be in legal custody.

we to labour? Is regular employment assured? What will it cost to live? Now, all these vitally important things depend absolutely upon the economic prosperity of the country, which in its turn depends to no small degree upon the national status. When peace comes millions of war men and women now employed or not, work, whether actually fighting or not, will be unemployed. The tremendous organisation developed during the last four years to deal with the war, which has enabled Britain to put forth its national energies with such amazing results, will be no longer needed. Millions of men and women will be idle; and the house of glass in which so many of them now live, receiving wages paid not out of production, but out of capital, will be shattered, and they will be suddenly exposed to the cold blasts of adversity and unemployment. I need not remind you of the colossal burden of debt incurred through this war, nor of the fact that millions will be needed annually to pay pensions and other charges arising out of the war.

You know very well that the only way wages to the workers, pensions to the disabled soldiers, interest upon the vast pyramid of debt can be paid is by producing wealth. And you know, too, that wealth cannot be produced by passing resolutions, nor the trade of the country held and developed by following the meandering footsteps of visionaries and doctrinaires. The nation has got to get down to work. That is the fundamental fact about life. We must work to live. I am convinced that the business men of this country are alive to the need of organisation; but there seems to be a lack of definite purpose in their efforts. They are apparently waiting for a lead. The responsibility for the first step, of course, rests upon the Government. Unless they make it soon it will be too late. But the whole of the responsibility does not rest there. You who are the leaders of industry, and you who lead Labour, each have your duty to perform. You must see that your parts of the great industrial machine are well organised and running smoothly, so that when peace comes we will not be wholly unprepared."

The Duke of Northumberland remarked that we wanted a thinking department to carry out the problems of industry, and shape future industrial policy. The British Empire could not shuffle its responsibilities on to a League of Nations.

THE WORKERS' SAVINGS.

MILLIONS FOR THE WAR.

Striking figures are given in the second annual report of the National War Savings Committee, giving details of the committee's activity and the results achieved during 1917.

The total number of War Savings Certificates purchased during the year amounted to 88,465,571, equivalent to a cash value, at 13s. 6d. each, of £27,010,817. Certificates of a value of £2,175,731 have been realised for cash or exchanged for War Loans by holders, leaving a net increase of £23,835,084 invested in certificates during the year. The net value of the certificates sold previous to December 31st 1916, less the value of withdrawals, was £11,596,270. The total net value of sales of certificates, less withdrawals to December 31st, 1917, thus amounts to £108,771,453.

From an analysis of the contributions of the small investor to State securities since the outbreak of the war it will be seen that during the year 1917 contributions of £21,354,000 were made to the Post Office issues of war securities, as follows: £26,000,000 to the five per cent. War Loan, £1,000,000 to the five per cent. Exchequer Bonds, £10,650,000 to the five per cent. National War Bonds—which, together with the net value of nearly £24,000,000 from War Savings Certificates and an increase of deposits over withdrawals in the Post Office Savings Bank and trustee savings bank of no less than £5,683,000, provides in all a sum of £120,733,000. The grand total of the contributions of the small investor since the beginning of the war amounts to £233,166,000. The extension of the individual holdings in Government securities during the war is remarkable. Before the outbreak of the war British Government securities were held by 343,100 persons. It is estimated that at the end of 1917 Government securities had been distributed amongst no fewer than 16,000,000 persons, including 10,000,000 holders of War Savings Certificates.

During the year 746 new local War Savings Committees for the purposes of local propaganda and organisation were set up, bringing the total number to 1,619. By the end of the year a county organisation had been established for all the administrative counties of England and Wales, except Middlesex and Rutland, and in both these counties other satisfactory arrangements have been made. In twenty-two counties local War Savings Committees had been set up to cover the whole county. Twenty thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine War Savings Associations were affiliated, bringing the total number of 37,540, with a membership of approximately 4,000,000 persons.

Shortly after the inauguration of the autumn War Savings Campaign, National War Bonds were introduced, and the report deals with the steps taken to popularise them. It was in connection with these efforts that Tanks were exhibited in the metropolitan towns. The value of the National War Bonds of the Bank of England issue sold to the end of the year was £186,833,309, and the value of the bonds of the Post Office issue was £10,656,000.

THE SUZ CANAL.

SOME OF THE EFFECTS OF WAR.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Suez Canal Company an interesting statement was read, showing the effect of the war on traffic conditions.

From the point of view of tonnage the past year was the worst the company has experienced for a very long time. In comparison with 1916, the canal traffic decreased by nearly 4,000,000 tons and only reached a total of 5,369,000 tons net; or if 1913 be taken as the basis of comparison the decline was no less than 53.2 per cent. Of the vessels using the canal more than one-half were under Government control and since no specification is made of the purposes for which the voyages were undertaken, it is impossible to say how much of the total traffic was commercial.

A notable feature was a fall in the average tonnage of the ships passing through the canal.

In 1916, the navigation toll was increased by one franc and this was further raised by 1fr. 25c. in 1917, the present rate representing an increase of nearly one-third on the pre-war standard. At the beginning of this year further means of raising revenue were adopted, the concession rate for ships in ballast being withdrawn. This had been in force since 1914 and its withdrawal is justified on the ground that the reasons for allowing the privilege do not exist under war conditions.

In spite of the enhancement of rates, the total receipts for 1917 were only 72 million francs, being 17 million francs less than in 1916. On the other hand, expenses increased by several million francs; but the accounts still show a favourable balance of 25 million francs.

It is gratifying to learn that during the early months of the present year there was a satisfactory increase in canal traffic corresponding to the decline in submarine successes. But until the world shortage of tonnage is made good, the canal must suffer heavy losses since, owing to its position on the road to the markets of the East, it will feel the full effects of the economy which will have to be practised in the length of voyages. Eventually the war will benefit the shareholders by opening up new countries and by giving a stimulus to Eastern trade.

POWER OF THE PULPIT.

PREMIER'S WELCOME TO DR. JOWETT.

The Prime Minister was present at a dinner given at the House of Commons by Sir Joseph Compton-Ricketts and Sir Albert Spicer to Congregationalist members of Parliament and Presbyterian and Free Church friends to meet the Rev. Dr. Jowett, the new pastor of Westminster Chapel.

The Prime Minister, in proposing the toast of "Our Guests," said Dr. Jowett was one of the great preachers of the English-speaking world. He filled the pulpit of Dr. Dale and John Angell James, and he added a panel to its fame. That was a great thing to say, for so famous a pulpit as that. In America his power of dramatic eloquence and picturesque speech won him a fame that added considerably to the difficulties they had experienced in getting him away. Another reason why he (the speaker) had been chosen to propose this toast was that he had a share—and he was proud of it—in bringing Dr. Jowett back to England. He felt with those who organised the kidnapping expedition that it was a matter of national importance that they should get Dr. Jowett back. They did so because the English needed him, and especially needed him at the present moment, and in view not merely of existing, but of coming events.

There is a new land confronting us," said Mr. Lloyd George. "Whether it will be better or whether it will be worse it will be a new country. What manner of a country it will be will depend first on how the war goes. It will depend in the second place on how things go after the war. The war has disturbed, and upset everything in a way which is beyond precedent in the history of any war. And after the war the falling back into normal conditions will be another disturbance. There will be great social and economic disturbances. But what specially concerns us when we are dealing with the subject of our toast to-night is the extent of the moral and spiritual disturbances caused by the war. All the future of Great Britain depends upon that factor. There are two alternatives; one is that the war will have sobbed the millions who have passed through its fires, whether in France or in the anxiety, homes, that their vision will have been broadened, that their sympathies will have been deepened, that their outlook will have been elevated, and their purpose rendered clearer, firmer, and more exalted. There are millions who have been in daily contact with death, walking hourly over its trap-doors; they have come into contact with very terrible realities—that is one view. But there is another alternative and another view. You have millions who have same for months and some for years, endured privation, discomfort, wretchedness, as well as faced fear, and who have made up their minds when it is over to have a good time for the rest of their lives. That is a very dangerous frame of mind for a nation to be in, a frame of mind for which it requires great guidance, control, and, above all, great appeal. You will understand why those who are specially concerned with the future of this land were anxious to have Dr. Jowett back. We know, especially in our part of the world, what great preaching can do for a nation. I don't believe there is another country in the world that owes so much to great preaching, and there has never been a time in the history of Britain when its future will depend so much on the strong, penetrating power and the influence of the spiritual appeal that will be made to its millions. And we feel that in getting Dr. Jowett over here we were rendering a great national service. There had been great gaps in the ranks of our great preachers and we cannot afford that one of them should leave our shores. The loss of a great preacher is almost an irreparable loss, and I feel that we have achieved something which was worth a great effort to have had one of the greatest of them back amongst us. Referring to the sacrifices Dr. Jowett had made in returning to London, the Prime Minister, in conclusion, said they appreciated what he had done, and he wholeheartedly wished him long life and happiness and a career of great service. (Cheers.)

In returning thanks, Dr. Jowett said he had only done what thousands of his countrymen had done. He heard the call of his country, calling all her sons back home, and there was nothing for him but to come. He asked no questions whatever. All the questions were answered in the call, and he would be of exceeding strange and faulty metal if, when an appeal came out like that from his native land, he did not respond and vibrate to it. (Hear, hear.) Referring to the entry of America into the war, Dr. Jowett said there were many reasons why they did not come into the struggle earlier. Personally, having been there and breathed the atmosphere, and being among the people at the time, he was not perfectly sure that they could have come in very much earlier as a perfectly united people. People on this side of the water scarcely realised the amazing complexity of the population with which President Wilson had to deal.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. J. W. FRANKS, A.S.P. (R.).

LEAVE.
Assistant Surgeon Superintendent Lindsay Woods has been granted 3 months' leave of absence from the 2nd October. His duties will be performed by Dr. C. Forsyth, who has kindly consented to undertake them.

BAND.
The Band will play at Headquarters Club on Tuesday, the 8th October, at 6 p.m. Uniform, cap with cover.

HARP PRACTICE.
Friday, 4th October, at 8 p.m.
ORCHESTRA PRACTICES.
Wednesdays, 2nd, 9th, 16th, and 23rd October at 31, Wyndham Street, 8 p.m.
October 1st, 1918.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.
ATTRACTIVE OF MY LADY
NICOTINE.

A Chinese was charged with stealing several packets of cigarettes from a shop at Hungsham.

It was stated that defendant had been entertained for four days by the warders at the gaol. He arrived in the Colony from Shanghai countless, and his devotion to my Lady Nicotine overcame his scruples about thieving.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$5.

THE COLONY'S NUISANCES.

"This man is a nuisance," said Inspector Browne when charging a Chinese with begging alms.

Defendant had formed the habit of standing opposite the Carlton Hotel and pestering the lives of the residents, all of whom threatened to leave if the nuisance continued.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$5.

Another beggar, who was charged with committing a similar offence opposite the Wyndham Hotel, was fined \$5.

DESOLATION.

A Chinese was charged with returning from banishment.

It was stated that defendant was arrested in the Colony a few days ago. He was banished for five years, but returned at the end of one month.

Defendant said that he was desolate and wanted companionship. He returned to the Colony as he was feeling sad; his friends, however, refused to have anything to do with him.

Mr. Wolfe sentenced him to a year's hard labour and four hours' stocks.

A STORY DISBELIEVED.

A Chinese was charged with plying a rishia without a licence, in Queen's Road Central and with offering a bribe to be allowed his freedom when arrested.

A constable stated that he noticed defendant pulling a gentleman in a rishia and stopped him. There was no number on the vehicle, and when defendant was asked for his licence he replied that the rishia was a private one. Defendant, however, had received payment from the passenger. When arrested, defendant offered \$1.10 to the constable as a bribe.

Mr. Wood discharged defendant as there was no corroborative evidence.

EVADING CUSTOMS DUTY.

A Chinese was charged with attempting to export 10 lbs. of tobacco into the Colony without paying duty on it.

A revenue officer stated that he was waiting on one of the wharves for the arrival of the *Hak-Sang* when he noticed defendant with a gunny-bag in his hand. Witness searched the bag and found the tobacco, which, defendant stated, was not to be exported but was for his own personal use.

It was suggested that defendant was trying to conceal the tobacco on the steamer. If defendant did not wish to evade the duty, which was \$1, he would have informed the officer who was on the wharf. Defendant stated that he was a travelling hawk and did not know the regulations.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$10.

POSSESSION OF GELIGNITE.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 28 sticks of gelignite and eighteen time fuses.

Sergeant Cockle stated that, accompanied by Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P. and Inspector Sim, he visited No. 4, Tai Wong Street, and found the contraband articles behind a door.

Mr. Wolfe fined defendant \$100.

A Chinese woman and her son were charged with being in unlawful possession of 5 lbs. of gelignite and 35 boxes of detonators without a licence. They were further charged with packing the gelignite in a box without marking the word "gelignite" on the lid.

Mr. P. W. Goldring, who appeared for the defence, stated that his clients had a licence which belonged to the first defendant's late husband, of whose business defendant took charge when she was left a widow. Subsequent to the blowing up of one of the defendant's quarries the gelignite was removed and the defendants packed it as best they could. He pleaded guilty to the second charge.

Inspector Davitt stated that besides the one magazine which was used, defendants had another unused package of gelignite. They could have stored the gelignite.

Inspector Terret stated that there were no stated hours for blasting operations to be carried on. The defendants were allowed to keep a certain quantity of gelignite in a magazine near the quarry. There was no necessity to store dynamite in the watchman's quarters. The original owner of the quarries was dead, and witness believed that the present owner was his widow. Inspector Terret added that there was a leakage of dynamite, and the Police had a great deal of trouble to trace it. The Captain-Superintendent intended to cancel defendant's licence in the event of a conviction.

Mr. Wolfe fined each defendant \$75, and confiscated the dynamite.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

COMPANY MEETING.

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO. LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the China-Borneo Co. Ltd. was held yesterday at 11.30 a.m. at the offices of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., St. George's Building.

Mr. A. O'Slang (chairman) presided, and there were present also: Messrs. M. S. Northcott, A. W. Smith, O. I. Ellis, O. B. Baptista, L. W. Sang, H. J. Gedge (solicitor to the company), and H. W. B. Kenneth (secretary).

The Chairman said: Gentlemen,—This is purely a formal meeting to confirm the resolutions passed at an extraordinary general meeting held on September 13th in connection with new Articles of Association. I have now to propose, and will ask Mr. Northcott to second, the following resolution:—"That the new Articles already approved by this meeting, and for the purpose of identification thereof subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of, and in substitution for, all existing Articles thereof."

Mr. M. S. Northcott seconded and the resolution was carried unanimously.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO. LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 28th September is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate receipts for 39 weeks.
This Year	\$14,106	\$536,350
Last Year	15,032	528,887
Increase	926	7,463
Decrease	—	—

KOWLOON FOOTBALL CLUB.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Kowloon F.C. was held at "Zetland House," Queen's Road Central, yesterday afternoon. Mr. R. H. B. Mitchell, the President, took the chair, and in a short speech said that the Club had lost several of its best players, who had left for active service, while three of the best men still in the Club had been taken over by the Hongkong F.C. He welcomed the new players, and hoped that the Club would maintain its good name for the credit of those who had helped to keep up the record of the Club in the past.

The election of officers for the ensuing season resulted as follows:—President: Mr. R. H. B. Mitchell; Captain: Mr. W. Musket; Vice-Captain: Mr. A. Van Langenberg; Hon. Secretary: Mr. R. Tufani; Assistant Hon. Secretary: Mr. Jack Andree; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. R. H. B. Mitchell; Committee: The above-named officers with the addition of Messrs. A. Logan and J. Lima.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN TURKEY.

To a question by Colonel Yate, in the Parliamentary papers as to British prisoners in Turkey, which mentioned that owing to the non-arrival of money the prisoners were reduced to selling their clothing and the gold stoppings of their teeth in order to buy food, Mr. J. Hope, in a written answer, says that the Government has received a statement to that effect, and also information that the issue of the relief allowance was three or four months' overdue. Inquiries were being made, and the Netherlands Minister had been consulted by telegraph as to the advisability of establishing emergency funds.

A CURIOUS CASE.

Two Chinese were charged with obstructing two Indian watchmen in the discharge of their duty on board the *S.S. Sunning*.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton appeared for the defence.

Mr. Chapman, Chief officer of the vessel, stated that the two guards came to him and asked for revolvers to search the forecabin. He refused to give them the revolvers unless they obtained the Captain's permission. The Captain refused permission, and witness then accompanied the watchmen on a search for a boy with a parcel. Both defendants belonged to the ship.

In reply to a question as to what obstruction was offered, witness replied "none." At this stage sergeant Shannon informed the Magistrate that the principal witnesses for the prosecution, the watchmen, had not attended Court.

Mr. Wood asked Sergeant Shannon to deal with the absent witnesses and discharged the two men.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, October 1st.

THE CIVIL GOVERNORSHIP.

We are informed that the question of the Civil Governorship is far from a settlement, as there are different views as to the appointment. The members of the Provincial Assembly are disposed to request the Tsuchun to be acting Civil Governor so that troubles may be avoided, but the Military Government has recently decided to appoint Commander Li Kun-yuen to the office. It is feared that a crisis may arise.

THE PARLIAMENT AND PEACE NEGOTIATION.

Hearing a rumour that the Parliament in Canton is to be dissolved after it has elected a Provisional President, the M.P.'s have requested the Administrative Directors of the Military Government to state if there is any truth in the report. They add that the people may be calmed if the Directors give the assurance that they are not negotiating self-interested peace terms with the new President. Hsu Shih-chang, as the rumour indicates.

BANK NOTE LOAN.

The agreement for a loan of \$500,000 from the Taiwan Bank was signed by the principal of the Commercial Chamber yesterday. The money is for the maintenance of the China Bank notes and will be furnished in two days.

It is reported that Commander Chan Kwing-ming's supporters are in a state of panic, as troops are being dispatched continuously from Canton to Swatow while Chan is gaining victories. Chan has been relieved of his other duties, and the Canton troops, it is thought, are sent to prevent his return.

The Headquarters of the Canton expeditionary forces has been moved to Shiu On, Fukien.

The Northern Squadron, which remains neutral, will co-operate with Chan Kwing-ming's forces to maintain peace and order in Fukien.

SWATOW NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SWATOW, September 17th.

THE STORM CENTRE SHIFTED.

The warring factions have left our borders, and the storm-centre is now transferred to the regions immediately behind Amoy. The large town of T'shang Chow has been captured by Chan Kwing-ming, who has removed his headquarters from Samhpa to that city. Consequently, the inhabitants of the Han river basin are in peace once more. If fortune continues to favour General Kwing-ming, as it has during the last fortnight, he will soon be master of Fukien and his dream fulfilled. When he has accomplished his task, we understand that the South will agree to make peace with Peking, but not before if Peking should still refuse to accede to their request for a constitutionally elected Government.

A RETURNED HERO.

General Liu has returned to Swatow and has at once entered on the difficult task of pacifying the surrounding district. He has come back as the "conquering hero," and the Swatow people have given him a great welcome calculated to cheer and strengthen his hands in dealing with the pile of cases awaiting him. The Swatow officials met him on board the boat on his arrival, the town gave itself over to festivity, and a triumphal arch was erected in his honour. His chief accomplishment during his absence has been the subjugation of the forces of Lung-Chi-kwong, thus relieving Canton of anxiety. His chief duty at present is to rid the rivers of pirates and bring some turbulent Hukka clans to reason. We wish him complete and speedy success.

A SCHEME THAT FAILED.

The Yunnanese troops stationed at Swatow schemed a nice method of blackmailing the people in the neighbourhood. The people, however, have not been so easily victimised. They uttered strong protests, and petitioned the Cantonese Government for redress which was immediately granted.

The turn affairs have taken has relieved the whole situation. We certainly do not desire to see any more fighting in our neighbourhood.

TRAVELLING FACILITIES.

It is reported that a new launch is going to run between Swatow and Kit-yang. It will land passengers not at the North Gate but at the South Gate. This will be a relief to up-country people, who hitherto, in order to negotiate the North Gate, were at the mercy of the tides.

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, September 18th.

THE PRESIDENT.

Hsu Shih-chang has received the certificate of his election from the Electoral College at the hands of Liang Shih-yi, the Speaker of the Senate, and Wang Yi-tang, the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The occasion was celebrated by a big tiffin at the residence of the President-elect and the city was bedogged again. Since then Hsu has let it be known that he is prepared to assume office, though it is not at all unlikely that the date on which he does so may be changed in order to meet Southern or other wishes.

THE CABINET.

Though Tuan Chui-jui reminds the President-elect that the Premiership will soon be vacant, the latter merely asks Tuan to remain. "Remain" certainly does not mean permanently, but only until Hsu has assumed office. Tuan undoubtedly will not remain unless the Southern errors are foolish enough to drive Hsu and the pacifists entirely into the arms of the militarists. Meanwhile, it is suggested that Wang Shih-cheng, the former stop-gap Premier, will again be invited to do duty in the same capacity. Tsao Ju-lin will undoubtedly have to give up his two portfolios of Finance and Communications, and the Vice-Ministers of each may be promoted. Several of the "old gang" will be returned to office, but it is unwise to give names at present.

THE CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY.

Chinese papers carried the news the other day that the Chinese Government had presented a Note to the Russian Legation with reference to the proposal to transfer a portion of the Chinese Eastern Railway to Japan, but this is not so. Nothing has been done in the matter since last January. Meanwhile, the control of this railway is causing much comment. The Japanese would like to exercise it, but whatever they did would be under suspicion. On the other hand, were the American proposal acceded to that the technical management of the line be entrusted to Colonel Stevens and his party of American railway experts there would be no jealousy, but there would be the highest efficiency.

THE BANK NOTES.

To-day the Peking notes of the Bank of China and of the Bank of Communications jumped from \$31 to \$55. Some people ascribed the rise to the renewed interest on the part of the Government in maintaining the notes at "not less than 50," for which purpose twenty million dollars of Seventh Year bonds are to be put on the market while the banks receive an assurance that the Government will make no further demands upon them. Others, again, believe the election of the new President and the prospect of peace are not without influence. The most likely explanation, however, is that speculators are busy. To-morrow, of course, is the Moon Festival, a settling day, when ready money is greatly needed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A new railway clearing house is being established in Peking, to which Mr. Foley, traffic manager of the Peking-Mukden Railway, has been appointed.

The seaside resorts are again deserted, and social life is resuming its various activities here. The several work parties resume next week.

The Director of Public Works and Mrs. Chatham, accompanied by Mrs. Wolfe, are visiting Peking. They are registered at the Hotel de Pekin. Mr. Robert Young, editor of the *Japan Chronicle*, and Mrs. Young, are also making their first visit to Peking. They are the guests of Mr. W. H. Donald.

BRITISH CHIVALRY AND GERMAN BRUTALITY.

Staff-Paymaster Collingwood Hughes of the Naval Intelligence Department of the Admiralty, speaking at the Royal House, said that the plans for the attack on Zeebrugge were thought out six months in advance. On two previous occasions the expedition started, but had to return.

The lecturer narrated a story contrasting British chivalry with German brutality. One of our patrol boats, he said, when out in the Atlantic, discovered an enemy submarine which had become derelict. After rescuing the crew, the commander of the patrol boat inquired of the U-boat commander if all were safely aboard, as it was intended to blow up the enemy vessel. "Yes," came the reply, "they are all here. Call the roll!" The roll was duly called, and every German answered. The British commander was about to push off before dropping a depth charge, when a noise of tapping was heard. "Are you quite sure there is no one on board your boat?" repeated the British commander. "Yes," declared the U-boat captain. But the tapping continued, and, becoming suspicious, the British commander ordered a search of the U-boat, when there were found tied up as prisoners four British seamen.

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ANGLO-ORIENT

SEAMLESS REVERSIBLE

CARPETS AND RUGS.

TWO WEARING SURFACES INSTEAD OF ONE

IN CHARMING COLOURINGS AND DESIGNS.

THEY ARE BOTH

DURABLE AND INEXPENSIVE.

WE HAVE THEM IN

SQUARES, SOFA AND HEARTH RUGS.

ALSO

AXMINSTER CARPETS

WOVEN IN ONE PIECE WITHOUT SEAM.

NEW DESIGNS. EFFECTIVE COLOURINGS.

ALL THE ABOVE ARE OF

BRITISH MANUFACTURE

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LUBRICATING GRAPHITE

No. 205 Lubricating Graphite—pure, absolutely gritless. Ground and air-floated to an impalpably fine powder. For general use in engine rooms and power plants. Put up in 1, 5 and 25-lb. tins, and in kegs and barrels.

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EVERYTHING for CHILDREN

HATS. COATS. DRESSES. RAINCOATS

AND SOUTHWESTERS TO MATCH

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ALWAYS IN STOCK.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY,
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
LOST.

TRANSFER RECEIPT No. 230 issued to Mr. CHIU HONG PING for Transfer of 350 shares of this Company into his name having been MISLAIN, LOST, OR DESTROYED, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Receipt is produced at this Office within 30 days from the date hereof, the Certificate for the said Shares will be delivered to the said Mr. CHIU HONG PING, and the Transfer Receipt will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.
By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1918. [3471]

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

GLENSHIEL and BUNGALOW, Nos. 140 and 141, THE PEAK.
Apply to—
GEO. P. LAMBERT.
[3474]

LOST.

A WHEATEN IRISH TERRIER BITCH, answer to the name of "Peggy". Finder will be liberally rewarded by communicating
Box No. 3475.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Any one found detaining same after this notice will be prosecuted.
[3475]

LOST.

LARGE WHITE BULL TERRIER, long tail, ears slightly coloured brown, brown spot on back; Collar No. 653. Reward.
Finder kindly communicate with
Mr. B. C. WONG.
Tel. K224.
or 2745.
[3476]

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

ANNUAL AQUATIC SPORTS will be held on THURSDAY, 3rd FRIDAY, 4th, SATURDAY, 5th, OCTOBER, commencing on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 4.30 P.M., and on SATURDAY, at 3.30 P.M.
Admission Members 50 Cents each day or \$1.00 for 3 days. Non-Members \$1.00 each day or \$2.00 for 3 days.
Ladies, 30 Cents each day or \$1.00 for 3 days. Sailors, Soldiers, and Children 25 Cents each day.
BAND IN ATTENDANCE ON SATURDAY.
N.B.—Sailors, Soldiers, and Boys' Handicap events will be post entries.
[3468]

MOTOR LAUNCH "EDDA" FOR SALE.

LENGTH 30 ft., beam 7 ft., depth 3 ft., 2 cylinder 12 B. H. P. Drott crude oil engine; cheap to run; just thoroughly overhauled. Can be seen at A. King's Slipway, Wanchai. Offers Wanted.
Apply—
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Liquidators,
BLACKHEAD & CO.,
3, Queen's Road, Central.
[3465]

QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

HONGKONG BRANCH.
A MEETING of the GUILD will be held in the CITY HALL TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), October 2nd, at 10 o'clock. All Women interested in the Work of the Guild are invited to attend.
ALICE D. HICKLING,
Hon. Secretary.
[3466]

THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of October, 1918, at Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1918.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th September to 5th October, 1918, both days inclusive.
By Order,
M. MANUK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1918. [3444]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices at Noon on SATURDAY, the 19th of October, 1918.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 19th of October, both days inclusive.
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1918. [3459]

INTIMATIONS

G. R.
SANTITARY BOARD OFFICE.
HONGKONG.

TO THE OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 3 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the EASTERN Division of the City of Victoria, and the EASTERN Division of Kowloon and New Kowloon, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of October and November.
N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be lime-washed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Ceilings, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.
The Backyard must have its containing Walls lime-washed up to the level of the First Floor.
Carpet, Parquet or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be lime-washed but must be Cleaned.
The Board is prepared to lime-wash FREE OF CHARGE a limited number of Buildings in those Divisions. OWNERS who desire to avail themselves of this offer should apply in writing to the Secretary on or before the 7th of October.
Choice among applicants will be in the absolute discretion of the President.
The EASTERN Division of the City of Victoria is bounded on the West by Gilman Street and Peel Street.
Kowloon is divided into the EASTERN and WESTERN Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the North and through the Yaumatei service Reservoir to the Northern Boundary of Kowloon.
J. L. McPHERSON,
Secretary.
Dated this 1st day of October, 1918. [3470]

G. R.
NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.
[38]

GRACA & CO.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG.

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GARDEN FERTILIZER.
Box 630 [3465]

FOR SAISON.

THE Steamship
"PROVIDENCE"
will have prompt despatch.
For Freight apply to—
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
3, QUEEN'S BUILDING,
Hongkong, 30th September, 1918. [3467]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

A GODOWN, Central District.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
[3461]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
KOWLOON MARINE LOT No. 43, suitable for Coal Storage.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
3000

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HOUSES on Shamshau, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
[3461]

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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

TEL. 16.

DEATH.

BIDEN.—At No. 11, Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon, on September 29th, FREDERICK ALAN BIDEN, of the Public Works Department, Hongkong, aged 40. [3476]

Hongkong Office: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD, C.
London Office: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 2ND OCTOBER, 1918

THE CRUMBLING QUADRUPLICE.

The retention of a considerable Allied force at Salonika has been the subject of a great deal of adverse criticism by a certain school of military thought, which urged that the dispatch of expeditions to distant theatres unnecessarily increased the strain upon our shipping and reduced our strength on the Western Front, where alone a decisive result of the war could be expected. Some support was lent to this view by the failure of the Dardanelles campaign, and by the ill-fortune which, for a time, attended the operations in Macedonia and Mesopotamia. The surrender of Kut, however, was followed a few months later by the capture of Baghdad, and since then the pursuit of the enemy for a considerable distance beyond has continued. In Palestine the Turks have been steadily driven back, and during the last few weeks General Allenby, by brilliant strategy, has dealt them a staggering blow which has freed a large tract of territory north of Jerusalem from their baleful presence. At the same time, in Macedonia, where there has been nothing of importance to chronicle for nearly two years, an offensive has been launched suddenly with such great success that it promises to be productive of very far-reaching results, which will amply vindicate the policy of the Allies in remaining in strength in this corner of Europe. Already the Allies, who now include the Greeks in their ranks, have recovered a substantial portion of new Serbia, and are within a few miles of Uskub, a very important centre of communications by road and rail. They have invaded Bulgaria, and have placed the retreating

Bulgarian forces, which have suffered very severe losses in men and guns, in a position from which they will find it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to extricate themselves. So serious is the situation that the Government at Sofia has sent envoys to meet General Despreux at Salonika to seek an armistice with a view to the conclusion of peace. The British have naturally declined to suspend operations at such a critical moment against a foe that behaved so treacherously three years ago, and have made it clear that if Bulgaria sincerely desires peace she must be prepared to abandon her present Allies, relinquish the territory which she has seized during the war, and either demobilise her Army or employ it against the Central Powers. This unexpected turn of events, viewed with the gravest concern in Germany and Austria-Hungary, the Governments of which are said to be hastening all their available reserves to the Balkans, in the hope of frustrating the Allies' plans. This must be a serious embarrassment to them at a time when they need every available man to oppose the advance of General Foch's victorious armies on the Western Front. So vital, however, are the issues at stake in the Balkans that they have no choice. If Bulgaria should surrender, not only would the way be opened for the Allies to release Roumania from her bondage and attack Austria-Hungary, but the means of communication between Berlin and Constantinople would be severed. Left thus to her own devices, Turkey would speedily collapse, and the Berlin-Bagdad scheme of the pan-Germans would receive its coup-de-grace. The effect of this upon the morale of the peoples of the Central Powers, already disheartened by the heavy reverses in France and Flanders, would be incalculable. It may be, of course, that the Serbian Premier is right in describing Bulgaria's request as "a clumsy ruse to gain time and reinforcements." Certainly the trick which Bulgaria played the Allies in 1915—when, after mobilising her army in the interests of "friendly neutrality," she suddenly attacked Serbia in fulfilment of a secret treaty with Germany—does not tend to inspire confidence in her honesty. At that time she had borrowed a considerable sum of money from Germany and her Army was largely officered by Germans. The Tsar, whose sympathies as a German princeling were naturally with our enemies, was able, on that occasion to follow his own inclinations. The position to-day is different. His unfortunate subjects are sick of a war which has involved them in great sufferings with no compensations, and their sentiments towards the Germans are revealed in the "alarming" demonstrations which have been taking place at Sofia. The Cabinet is described as "pro-Entente," and we believe that the Tsar is astute enough to discern the direction in which his own interests lie, and unprincipled enough to shape his course accordingly, no matter what the consequences may be to his friends. The man who has been guilty of treachery once will have no compunction in repeating the performance. If the Tsar thinks that the Quadruplice is doomed he will probably argue that the sooner he comes to an amicable understanding with the Allies the better, for while he has something worth while to offer he stands a chance of obtaining something in return, perhaps at the expense of Turkey. The latest news is that Bulgaria has offered to surrender unconditionally. If it be true it will undoubtedly bring much nearer the general peace for which the world is longing.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Carleton left yesterday for Java, where Mr. Carleton has been appointed Consul for the United States of America.

There was a rapid fall in exchange yesterday. The dollar closed at 3s. 7½d. on Monday evening and opened at 3s. 6½d. yesterday morning. By the afternoon it had dropped to 3s. 5d.—a drop of 2½d. in 24 hours.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton appeared at the Magistracy, yesterday, in a case in which a Chinese was charged with causing an obstruction in the roadway opposite the Standard Oil Co.'s premises, and asked to be allowed two weeks' in which to remove the sixty iron plates which caused the obstruction. Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe granted the application and fined defendant \$7.

One case (one death) of enteric fever was reported in the Colony on Sunday and Monday.

Nineteen Chinese were charged before Mr. Wolfe at the Magistracy, yesterday, with keeping an unlawful secret society. Mr. R. C. Faithfull appeared for the defendants. Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., who prosecuted, stated that he wished to prefer a further charge against defendants of attending a secret meeting on September 25th, contrary to sub-section 2 of section 12 of the Ordinance. The case was remanded till to-day.

The *Ceylon Observer* says that the District Judge, Mr. Loos, has sprung a bomb-shell into the local Press world by his announcement that it is contempt of court to publish any pleadings or evidence in a pending case until decided. Whether it is right or not in law we do not know, observes our contemporary, and do not care; but we think that if any attempt was made to interfere with the legitimate liberty of the Press in this direction, either here or in England, a very considerable noise would be heard.

It is understood that the Hongkong Jockey Club, at a meeting held yesterday, decided to erect four concrete stands round the Race Course at Happy Valley for next year's meeting. The stands will be built on the site formerly occupied by the matcheds. One stand will be reserved for the Portuguese community and another for Chinese ladies, while the remaining two will be open to the general public. A nominal rent will be charged for the stands, the construction of which is estimated at cost about \$60,000. If the experiment prove a success several additional stands will be erected round the racecourse, facing the cemetery, while the new Golf Club building will be located in the middle of the stands.

Yesterday being the Birthday of Confucius, all the Chinese shops in the Colony were closed and the day was observed as a general holiday by the members of the Chinese community. The Chinese Republican flag was flown from all the principal Chinese buildings. In celebration of the anniversary the students of St. Stephen's College held a concert last night in the College Hall, which was gaily decorated for the occasion. There was a very large audience, including a sprinkling of British residents. The programme was varied and enjoyable. During an interval the Rev. W. H. Hewitt, Principal of the College, delivered a short address on the ideals of Confucius. Light refreshments were served. The entertainment concluded with a Chinese play entitled "The Beautiful Cheat." Amongst those who contributed to the programme were Mrs. Hankey, Sergeants Jennings and Canavan, and Mr. Chiang Tse Ying. Lance-Cpl. Smith acted as accompanist.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

11 a.m., October 1st.
Typhoon in about 137deg. Long E. and 18deg. Lat. N., moving N.

GENERAL MILITARY SERVICE TRIBUNAL.

TO-DAY'S AGENDA.

Consideration of temporary exemptions granted to the following:—

3.30 p.m. Mr. L. J. Blackburn—Hongkong and China Gas Co.
3.50 p.m. Mr. F. W. Evans—Messrs. Caldwell Macgregor & Co.
4.10 p.m. Mr. D. Ritchie—International Banking Corp.
4.30 p.m. Mr. A. E. Scott (Schulz)—Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews.
4.50 p.m. Mr. E. W. White—Messrs. Wm. Powell, Ltd.
5.10 p.m. Mr. N. L. Railton—Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.

MON CARROLLS.

I thought I saw the O.C.
Who'd ordered me pack drill,
I looked again and saw myself.
Marching up Devil's Hill.

I thought I saw him turning,
But never a turn did he;
So I fell out by the way side—
I'd rather do U.B.

I thought I saw the Orders—
"All Exempts must attend"
I'll never think again, sir,
I'll make sure to that end.

FAR EASTERN CABINET NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGUI SAN POI"]

MILITARY LEADERS FAVOUR AN ARMISTICE.

PEKING, October 1st.
Ng Pui-fu, Tam Ho-ming, and more than 30 other military leaders have again demanded the Peking Government to declare an armistice.

THE ELECTION OF VICE-PRESIDENT.

It is reported that the Vice-President will be elected on the 6th inst.

LUNG RECRUITING NEW REGIMENTS.

Lung Chai-kwong has remitted a large sum of money to Li Yew-hon to recruit five regiments of new soldiers.

THE PEAK TRAMWAY PROPOSED ALTERATIONS.

For months past it has been public knowledge that considerable alterations were to be made on the Peak Tramway line this winter, and, recently, there has been much speculation as to when the work will commence and for how long the ordinary service will be interrupted. Naturally, the question is one of some importance to Peak residents, especially to those who are accustomed to go home for their dinner.

According to the contract, the work should have been begun yesterday. It is expected to take five months to complete, but the preliminary part, which will occupy roughly six weeks, will not interfere with the running of the tramway as at present. The changed service, consequently, will not come into operation until about the middle of November, and it is anticipated that normal traffic will be resumed at the end of February.

The primary object of the changes contemplated is to do away with the necessity for the depressor below Barker Road, which wears the rope unduly, and, has always been an annoyance to the Company, and may quite possibly become a source of danger. The Government has, for long, expressed a desire for its removal, and now that it has been decided to get rid of it, the opportunity will be taken to make other improvements. The depressor is required to keep the rope down in the dip just below Barker Road. This dip will be filled in, and the rise above Plantation Road will be reduced to a certain extent so that there will be a steady gradient from the top terminus to a point a little above the spot where the trams pass one another. The preparations for filling in the dip can be made without stopping the cars, but when the time comes for cutting off the rise above Barker Road, the temporary stations, already marked out one between Kennedy Road and Macdonnell Road, and the other some hundred yards below the depressor—will be utilised as the terminus. The rope will then be carried by means of scaffolding above the workmen engaged on the line.

The temporary stations will be matcheds structures and will require bridges over the line in order to provide the necessary approaches. Below the temporary Barker Road station a zig-zag pathway will be constructed to Barker Road. This work will be done by the Government, who will also make itself responsible for providing a coolie shelter on the roof of the new permanent station which is to be erected at Barker Road. The roof of the new station will be carried over the line and will be on a level with the roadway. It is estimated that the work for the Tramway Company, which is being carried out by Messrs. Leigh & Orange, will cost approximately \$40,000.
The question of the obligation of the Tramway to its season-ticket holders, during that period when the journey is necessarily shortened, has been considered, and it has been decided to make a reduction of 50 per cent. on all tickets, except those for dogs and parcels. To season-ticket holders a rebate will be made at the end of the period for which their tickets were issued. Thus, if a man holds a three months' season-ticket and during one month of that time the service is curtailed he will be entitled to a return of 50 per cent. on one-third of the price paid.
The recent diminution of the Peak Tramway service was in no way due to the changes outlined above. The Company is now using the last rope it has in stock, and, in order to prolong its "life," as much as possible, it was deemed expedient to curtail the number of cars running during the day. Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Company in obtaining ropes. None can be guaranteed from the United States for twelve months or more. Recent negotiations in England, however, have been successful, and the Company has received advice that one from the Old Country is now about to be shipped.

THE WAR.

BRITISH TROOPS ENTER CAMBRAI:

THE FALL OF ST. QUENTIN IMMINENT:
MAGNIFICENT ALLIED ADVANCE IN FLANDERS

BULGARIA'S UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

POLITICAL CRISES IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

HEAVY BRITISH NAVAL BOMBARDMENT OF ZEEBRUGGE.

Franco-Belgian front

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

SUBURBS OF CAMBRAI ENTERED.

LONDON, September 30th.
2.35 p.m.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—We have entered the northern suburbs of Cambrai. Success north of St. Quentin.

LONDON, September 30th.
2.35 p.m.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—North of Saint Quentin on Sunday, the Forty-Sixth North Midland Division captured 4,000 prisoners and 40 guns.

The enemy's resistance was very obstinate between Bellicourt and Gonnelleu.

The Americans, Australian and English who had heavy fighting until night, despite strong opposition, gained ground and took many prisoners.

FIGHTING THEIR WAY INTO CAMBRAI.

Counter-attacks pressed us back slightly to the western outskirts of Bony and Villers-Guislain.

We maintained our gains elsewhere and made further progress north of Gonnelleu in the direction of Les Rue Devignes.

Heavy fighting on the left of the battle-front compelled our advanced troops to withdraw from Aubeneul-an-Bac and Arleux.

The enemy was unable to prevent progress on the west and north-west of Cambrai.

Our advanced detachments reached the junction of the Arras-Cambrai and Rapaume-Cambrai roads, and entered the northern suburbs of the town.

We repulsed determined counter-attacks in this sector and inflicted heavy losses.

Heavy rain fell at night and it is still stormy.

BRITISH CAPTURE BELL-ENGLISE AND BELLICOURT.

LONDON, September 30th.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—We captured Bell Englise, Lehaucourt and Magny-la-Fosse.

Further north, at the same hour, New York, Tennessee, North and South Carolina troops, under Major-General Read, attacked the Hindenburg line on a front of 5,000 yards, where the Canal passes through the tunnel. The Americans pressed forward dashingly and captured Bellicourt and Nauroy.

On the left bank fighting proceeds in the neighbourhood of Bony.

In the centre the British captured Villers-Guislain.

The New Zealanders cleared the Welsh Ridge, breaking up a hostile counter-attack, and captured La Vacquerie and the spur between Romavia and Maunieres.

Meanwhile the Sixty Second Division secured the canal crossings and continued their advance and captured Maunieres and Les Ruevertes as well as the defensive system covering Rumilly.

TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND PRISONERS IN THREE DAYS.

The Sixty Second Division then crossed the Canal above Noyelles and advanced 14 miles up rising ground.

East of the Canal line the 43rd Naval Division forced a passage east of Cantain and reached the southern outskirts of Cambrai.

On the left the Canadians fought forward through a defensive system covering Cambrai, into the outskirts of the town.

Further north they captured Sancourt, beating off heavy counter-attacks, while the British troops cleared the slopes south of the Canal-de-Sens.

We have captured 22,000 prisoners and 300 guns during the three days.

FIGHTING FOR THE FLANDERS RIDGE.

LONDON, September 30th.

A Belgian communiqué, issued yesterday, says:—During to-day the Belgian Army and the British Army under General Plumer continued their success, beating the enemy after a severe fight on the whole of the great Flanders Ridge, also the whole of the Messines-Wytschaete position.

The Belgian Army captured Dixmude, Zarren, Terest, Stadenberg, Westroepheke and Moorslede. It repulsed strong counter-attacks between Staden and Terest, and at the end of the day it was attacking the Roulers-Menin road at St. Pieter, also at Collie and Molenhoek, four kilometres west of Roulers.

BRITISH CAPTURE MESSINES-WYTSCHAETE RIDGE.

General Plumer's army, after capturing the Messines-Wytschaete ridge, encountered very strong resistance. The enemy vainly attempted to defend the approaches to Lys and suffered very heavy losses especially in the Ploerschaede Wood. At the end of the day General Plumer's army passed the eastern outskirts of Ploegsteert Wood, Gapahard, St. Temprielen, Teshand and Dactzele.

During September 28th and 29th, the Belgian army and General Plumer's Army have taken over 9,000 prisoners and over 200 guns, including some 240 m.m. and 290 m.m. guns, also a considerable quantity of material.

General Plumer's army has taken 65 officers and 3,600 men, also 90 field guns. The British Air Service contributed very powerfully to the success of the operations by bombing incessantly, the enemy's columns, trains, and lines of communication.

SPLENDID ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE WEEK-END.

LONDON, September 30th.

With the outburst of the Belgian blaze, seven battles, in which 4,000,000 men are engaged, are now raging between the North Sea and Nazareth. The week-end achievements include the capture of fifty important towns and positions, and 40,000 prisoners.

Marshal Foch's tactics in tackling the thorny problem of the Chemin-des-Dames are greatly puzzling the Germans. Instead of frontal attacks, he is advancing along both sides of the knife-edged ridge, leaving the Germans no choice but to retire along both sides.

Similar tactics were very successful in the Argonne, where the enemy holding the Forest had to retire and keep his alignment, with General Gouraud on one side and the Americans on the other.

BRITISH CAPTURE DIXMUDE AND MOORSLEDE.

The capture of Dixmude and Moorslede are very important. Dixmude, which is a formidable position on the Ypres canal, commanding the road to Dunkirk, resisted all the efforts of the Belgians to recapture it after the retreat from Ostende. The operations involved the crossing of swamps in addition to the canal, but this region of death-traps is now in the rear of the Allies.

The capture of Moorslede Ridge is even more significant, as the extension of the victory would mean the breaking of the bulwark of the German extreme right. In any case the gun positions on the heights could take the German coast positions in the rear.

SPLENDID PROGRESS.

PARIS, September 29th.

A Havas message says:—The British stormed the Hindenburg system on a front of 20 miles, overthrowing 100,000 Germans. The British reached all their objectives on the fixed day.

In Champagne General Gouraud fights a strong battle on a front composed of a labyrinth of trenches and impenetrable redoubts.

East of Argonne General Pershing followed up his victory on Thursday with great tenacity, taking 100 guns and over 8,000 prisoners.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S ON GRATULATIONS.

LONDON, September 30th.

The Press Bureau states:—Sir Douglas Haig heartily congratulated the Belgians and the Belgian Army on the magnificent results achieved.

EARLIER CABLES.

BATTLE FROM ST. QUENTIN TO SENSÉE RIVER.

LONDON, September 29th.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—At dawn the battle successfully developed on to south, to St. Quentin, and on to a 30 mile front between St. Quentin and the Sensée River.

On the right we attacked across a Scheldt Canal from Bell Englise towards the north.

The Forty-Sixth Division, provided with life belts, mats, portable bridge material, and rafts, covered by concentrated artillery and machine-gun fire, stormed the main Hindenburg defences along the eastern bank of the Canal. Despite the depth and breadth of the Canal and the strength of the enemy defences which include Bell Englise, numerous tunnels and concrete works, captured the whole German position, opposing, as the troops pressed forward with great bravery and determination, the slopes of the hills beyond the Canal, taking many prisoners.

MAGNIFICENT WORK IN THE R.

LONDON, September 30th.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—Our aeroplanes co-operated in the phase of Saturday's operations. Poles reconnoitring in the rear of the German lines day and night reported the fall of the enemy movements.

Bombs were dropped and machine gun fire operated from an extremely low height on enemy troops, transport, and gun teams.

Heavy casualties were inflicted. 22 machines were destroyed during the day. Three machines were driven down of control. Twenty-four of our machines are missing.

We dropped 22 tons of bombs during the day, and 34 tons at night, bay machines continuing their attacks until dawn. All our night-fliers arrived.

FALL OF CAMBRAI AND ST. QUENTIN IMMINENT.

LONDON, September 30th.

Reuters learns that on Sunday everything was going well with the Allies.

In the Western offensive's distinguished progress was made on the whole line of the attacking fronts between Ypres and Dixmude.

The Allies have progressed four to five miles since yesterday morning, taking a total of 6,000 prisoners. The fall of Cambrai is now again owing to the capture of several important points. Two hundred guns have been captured in this sector.

North of St. Quentin the Allies had an important footing on the east side of the underground canal near Bell Englise. Consequently, the fall of St. Quentin is regarded as imminent.

The enemy is apparently retreating from the Chemin-des-Dames.

The French are steadily progressing in Champagne despite strong resistance.

The Allies' attack between Plœbert and Dixmude is under the supreme command of King Albert in conjunction with whom General Plumer is acting.

THE CAPTURE OF BELL-ENGLISE.

LONDON, September 30th.

Reuters' Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this morning, says:—This morning's attack, the Fourth Army did not surprise the enemy, being preceded by a 4500s bombardment.

A large force of Americans advanced. First waves and then a big concrete of Tanks moved forward mainly on 5,000 yards front south of Vend Huil.

The weather was fine, with a light. The Americans using the Vend Huil Gap as a bridge stormed forward, doing in an formation.

A British division crossed the river in magnificent style, marmes swimming under heavy machine gun, and entered the village of Bell Englise.

A DRAMATIC INCIDENT.

The first phase had ended nine o'clock. After a pause, a dramatic incident marked the resumption of the attack.

The Americans opened their tanks, while the Australians, who had been moving up in support, swept through the first wave, and renewed the attack amid a storm of cheering.

Hard fighting occurred at many places where the Germans had established redoubts of extraordinary strength.

"A FINE VICTORY."

As the morning advanced it became clear that the battle was developing into a fine victory.

Le Catelot, the key position of the whole sector from Bellicourt to Banteux, was captured, and by twelve o'clock we were astride the St. Quentin-Cambrai railway at many places, seriously restricting the enemy communications.

Important fortified villages were carried in rapid succession. La Vacquerie, Nauroy, Bony and Villers-Guislain were taken early in the battle.

BELGIANS HOLD ENTIRE PASS-CHENDAELE RIDGE SYSTEM.

LONDON, September 29th.

Reuters' Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, states:—The Belgians entered Staden and recaptured Holthuis. Villages. We now hold the entire Westroepheke-Passchendale ridge system. The line of the Second Army this morning ran near Zonnebeke, Kerseware, Zanvoorde, possibly through Honthout, to the Wytschaete-Messines ridge.

The Belgians have hitherto taken over 5,000 prisoners. We have taken over 4,000 prisoners.

BELGIANS THREE MILES FROM ROULERS.

LONDON, September 30th.

A Belgian communiqué states:—The Belgians unrelentingly continued their attacks, despite enemy resistance, and gained a footing on the Flanders ridge—the enemy second line. We carried Dixmude, Zarren, Stadenberg, Passchendale, Moorslede and part of Westroepheke.

The enemy brought up his reserves and violently counter-attacked on the north and south-east. The attack was completely broken, enabling the Belgians to occupy the Terrest Heights.

The Belgians advance guards reached a point three kilometres from Roulers, attaining the Roulers-Menin road at one point.

The prisoners counted since yesterday exceed 5,550, and the guns exceed 100, including several very heavy guns, and a vast quantity of other material.

AEROPLANE CO-OPERATION.

LONDON, September 29th.

The Press Bureau states:—Our aeroplanes attached to the Navy, co-operating with the Belgian offensive, dropped 13 tons of bombs on Saturday setting fire to two trains and destroying two ammunition dumps.

We attacked motor transports and a battery of low-fliers and inflicted casualties on infantry concentrations, horse and gun teams and other formations.

Our aeroplanes successfully carried out spotting for the British monitors shelling the coast defences.

We encountered, in the latter part of the day, large formations of aircraft well on the enemy side of the lines.

We destroyed four machines and drove down four out of control.

Thirteen British machines are missing. The majority of these had not returned from the enemy lines after a sudden violent rainstorm early this morning.

THE BELGIAN OFFENSIVE LINE.

LONDON, September 29th.

The line in Flanders runs through the Eastern edge of Ploegsteert Wood, thence to Messines, south of Beclere and Passchendale, west of Zonnebeke, through the eastern edge of Houthout Forest, to Woumen, Clercken and Dixmude.

ENORMOUS GERMAN CASUALTIES.

LONDON, September 30th.

A Havas message says:—The Belgian Army attacked the German positions on a front of over 19 miles from below Ypres towards the north of the forest of Houthout, and won an advance of five miles. Several thousand prisoners were taken.

The new blow is the third struck on the German front within 3 days.

The total active battle line is over 70 miles in length. The Germans everywhere suffered enormous casualties. By Friday night over 28,000 prisoners had been taken.

The British attack west of Cambrai was a magnificent success.

The system of fortifications east of Cambrai was burst through. The crossing of the Canal du Nord was one of the greatest engineering military feats of the war.

General Mangin came again into action on the Aisne. The pressure of the French troops compelled the enemy to give him ground on the western end and south of the Chemin des Dames, and east of Argonne. The Americans' initial thrust, developing successfully, 20 towns and enormous booty were taken.

"WHERE WILL FOCH STRIKE NEXT?"

LONDON, September 30th.

Militarists regard the progress in Flanders as a brilliant feat of arms. A part of what the British and Belgian armies gained in the past two days took the British over two months to gain last year.

The British and Belgian forces each undertook a half share of the general zone. The Belgian army proved itself an excellent fighting force.

Between the Ailette and the Aisne the French line runs from the northern and eastern edges of the Pinon forest to Chavignon, Fargny, Ostel and Soupir. Thus the French have gained Angardien, the highest point commanding the Chemin des Dames.

The enemy's position to-night is regarded as precarious. He has to hold important ground at Roulers and Thorout, and the big submarine base, Bruges, all of which the present operations threaten.

The enemy must readjust the position before the Cambrai evacuation, which is with a serious new position between Cambrai and St. Quentin and must be very careful about retreating from the Chemin des Dames and Champagne.

Attacks are pushing the enemy's reserves while the enemy anxiety along the whole front is acute because he is unable to fathom where Marshal Foch will strike next.

GLORIOUS, IMMORTAL BELGIUM.

PARIS, September 29th.

Before the Belgian attack King Albert issued an "Order of the Day" to the troops in which he said:—"Side by side with the heroic British and French comrades, it is for you to hurl back the invader who has been oppressing your brothers for over four years. The hour is decisive everywhere. Germany is falling back. Forward for right and liberty, for glorious, immortal Belgium."

INTREPID BRITISH REGIMENTS.

LONDON, September 29th.

Sir Douglas Haig quotes the following from the "Order of the Day" of the Fifth French Army on August 20th. On May 27th, when the British trenches were subjected to fierce attacks, the Second Battalion of Devonshire repelled successive assaults with gallantry and determination, and maintained an unbroken front till a late hour. Their staunchness permitted the organisation of the defences south of a certain town until its occupation by reinforcements was completed.

Inspired by the gallant commander's *sauf froid* in the face of an intense bombardment, the few survivors, isolated without hope of assistance, held on to the trenches north of the river and fought to the last with unshattering obedience to orders. Thus the whole Battalion—Colonel, 23 officers and 352 non-commissioned officers and men—responded with one accord, and offered their lives in ungrudging sacrifice to the sacred cause.

THE GALLANT SHROPSHIRE.

On June 6th the progress of a heavy enemy attack seriously threatened the right flank of the British Brigade, whereupon the First and Fourth Battalions of the Shropshire Light Infantry, which were in reserve, were ordered to counter-attack the position from which their comrades had been ejected.

With magnificent dash the battalions rushed the hill on which the enemy was established. The battalion inflicted heavy loss on the enemy, capturing, in hand-to-hand fighting, an officer and 28 men.

Thanks to the gallant and spirited capture of the whole defensive position the line was completely restored. The dash, intrepidity and energy with which, on this memorable occasion, the battalions carried all before them, was largely responsible for the retrieval of the temporarily critical situation.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

NUMEROUS POSITIONS CAPTURED.

LONDON, September 30th.

A French communiqué states:—South of St. Quentin we attacked on a front from Urville to Cerizy and ejected, in spite of desperate resistance, the enemy from these villages, which are our in possession.

Between the Ailette and the Aisne we advanced two kilometres to-day on both sides of the Chemin-des-Dames and occupied Pargny, Flain and Ostel.

On the Champagne front our troops, following up their attacks, obtained important results.

We captured, on the right, Bouconville, enlarging our positions north of the village.

On the west we carried Mont Cuvelet, despite bitter enemy resistance. The French, pushing towards the north, carried Sechain and advanced two kilometres beyond in the direction of Challerange.

CHAMPAGNE BATTLE RENEWED.

LONDON, September 30th.

A French communiqué states:—During the night the Germans delivered violent counter-attacks in the region of Urville, which is south of St. Quentin. Our fire smashed their attempts to seize Hill 88.

There was lively artillery fighting between the Ailette and the Aisne.

There was no infantry fighting last night in Champagne, where the battle was renewed at dawn to-day.

Further west we captured Mont Fauxelles and Vieux and carried our lines to the southern outskirts of Aure. On the left we penetrated Saint Mariepy.

EARLIER CABLES.

HEAVY AERIAL ACTIVITY.

PARIS, September 30th.

A French communiqué states:—Our aeroplanes, on September 29th, performed important work in bombing and machine-gunning assemblages of troops on the battle-front.

Twice groups of over fifty machines attacked the enemy's reserves preparing for counter-attacks near Marvaux and Lery.

Fifteen enemy aeroplanes and three balloons were brought down.

GREAT GERMAN RESISTANCE.

LONDON, September 30th.

An American communiqué states:—We continued to meet with determined enemy resistance.

The Germans have been forced to bring up divisions from other parts of the front.

We repulsed heavy counter-attacks between Clerges and the Aire Valley.

UNSUCCESSFUL GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS.

LONDON, September 29th.

Reuters' Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing to-day,

states:—The Germans in Champagne are opposing the French with desperate energy and are clinging determinedly to the ridge north of Fy and Dormoise. Ten fresh enemy divisions have been identified.

The Germans are fighting with undeniable bravery and tenacity. In some cases German divisions were captured when only a handful of men were left of each.

Long waves of German counter-attacks did not succeed in winning back an inch of ground.

We captured the important height Mont Cuvelet, west of Bouconville.

GERMANS COVERING A FURTHER RETREAT.

PARIS, September 29th.

A semi-official statement, issued this evening, says:—The Germans launched over ten fresh divisions against General Gouraud in Champagne yesterday, without causing him to give up ground.

In three days fighting no fewer than 20 German Divisions have been counted in this sector. Apparently the German resistance in Champagne was intended to gain time before a further retreat.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ALLIED ADVANCE CONTINUES BULGARIAN RETREAT CUT OFF.

LONDON, September 30th.

A Serbian official statement says:—By a bold manoeuvre north of Plachkavitsa we captured Carevofalo, cutting off the Bulgarians' retreat and taking 700 prisoners and twenty guns.

On the western front ten enemy regiments attempted to defend Saint Nicholas, but our strong attack compelled them to abandon the position. We are now ten kilometres north of Saint Nicholas.

In the direction of Vele and Uskub the French and Serbs took the dominating heights on the left bank of the Pehinja.

EARLIER CABLES.

SERBIANS REACH BULGARIAN FRONTIER.


LONDON, September 30th.

A French communiqué states:—The Allied left wing continued, on September 29th, to drive back enemy rearguards upon Kucheva.

We captured Brod, the heights north of Menna, and the town of Mohrida.

The Serbians progressed north and north-west of Vele and Koehane and reached the Bulgarian frontier in the direction of Annanovo and Kescendil.

The British and Greeks are advancing towards the north of Strumitsa in the direction of Pelicova, upon Petrich, a town in the Str



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THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

The Balkans.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMANY'S MOST SERIOUS HOUR.

AMSTERDAM, September 30th.—The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, referring to Bulgaria's request for an armistice, says:

"It is useless to gloss over this news. If the sentiment at an important side gate deserts his post and allows the enemy to enter, this creates a serious situation for the defenders of the front wall."

The *Local Anzeiger* says: "Germany's most serious hour appears to have struck."

GERMAN TROOPS FOR BULGARIA.

LONDON, September 30th.

A Havas message says:—The German Minister, referring to the Bulgarian crisis, said that large reinforcements of troops were being sent from Germany. He said that it seemed untrue that the parties forming the Government or the majority in the Bulgarian Parliament made an official offer of an armistice.

BULGARIAN ENVOYS AT SALONICA.

PARIS, September 30th.—The Bulgarian envoys, M. Linpcheff, the Finance Minister, General Loukoff, the Commander of the Second Army, and M. Radoff, an ex-Minister, arrived at Salonica yesterday evening to discuss the conditions of the armistice. General Despercy receives them to-day.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH NAVAL BOMBARDMENT OF ZEEBRUGGE.

AN AWE-INSPIRING SPECTACLE.

LONDON, September 30th.—Dutch telegrams speak of an unprecedented British naval bombardment of Zeebrugge, etc. The population of Flushing spent the night on the dykes watching the awe-inspiring spectacle.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PALESTINE ADVANCE UNCHECKED.

TURKS RETREATING FROM AMMAN.

LONDON, September 30th.—A British official statement from Palestine states:—

Throughout September 27th the enemy resisted in the Lake Tiberias area, holding the crossing of the Upper Jordan at Jisr Benat Yakub, and the positions about Irbid and Erremte, astride the route to Mezzeib and Derna.

A brigade of the Australian Light Horse, in the evening, forced a passage south of Jisr Benat Yakub, and yesterday morning the enemy were driven out from his positions on the Upper Jordan.

We are crossing the left bank and are repairing the bridge.

The Cavalry overcame the resistance of the Turks at Irbid and Erremte and yesterday morning drove the enemy towards the north through Mezzeib, forming a junction with Hussein's Arabs at Derna.

The latter captured the stations at Ezra, Ghazale, and entered Derna and Sheikhshad, 16½ miles north-west of Derna, on September 27th, taking 1,500 prisoners.

In conjunction with the Arabs we were approaching Mezzeib yesterday evening. We took 2,700 prisoners in the southern area by September 27th and 28 guns in the operations east of the Jordan.

We formed a contact near El Kastal, 14½ miles south of Amman yesterday. The leading Turks are retreating from Amman.

Up to the evening of September 27th 50,000 prisoners and 352 guns were counted.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

POLITICAL CRISIS IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

COUNT HERTLING'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, September 30th.—Count Hertling has gone to Headquarters.

LATER.—Count Hertling's visit to Headquarters is regarded as a preliminary step to his resignation.

HERTLING AND VON HINTZE RESIGN.

AMSTERDAM, September 30th.—A telegram from Berlin to the *Vossische Zeitung* states that Count Hertling, the German Premier, and Admiral Von Hintze, the Foreign Minister, have tendered their resignations.

COALITION GOVERNMENT IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

AMSTERDAM, September 30th.—A telegram from Vienna forebodes the formation of a Coalition Government, in which the Czechs will be offered a portfolio.

GERMANY'S CHARACTER.

PARIS, September 30th.—A Havas message says:—President Wilson has declared that not by words but by deeds must Germany redeem her character. No American will hesitate to help the 14th Liberty Loan by giving to the limit of his capacity.

A PEOPLE'S WAR TO THE END.

NEW YORK, September 30th.—The newspapers throughout the United States, in editorials dealing with President Wilson's address at the opening of the Liberty Loan campaign, see the definite rejection of the worn out methods of old diplomacy, and pledge the formation of a League of Nations at the Peace Conference.

The *New York Herald* says:—The President has shown that this is a people's war to the end. The final settlement is not a matter which can be arranged by statesmen and diplomats in secret conference. The conflict is one in which the whole world is concerned. It is absolutely essential that right shall conclusively and finally triumph over might, both in the field and the forum, and that just as we fight openly, we must make peace openly.

The *New York Tribune* believes that it is a clear warning to the peoples of Germany and Austria-Hungary that peace is impossible with their present leaders. "Whatever may be the future of the peoples of Germany and Austria-Hungary, there can be no future for the Hohenzollern and Hapsburg dynasties."

GERMAN PROFESSOR'S INTERESTING VIEW.

LONDON, September 30th.

The *Times* publishes a remarkable appeal by Professor Nicolas of the Berlin University who fled to Denmark on account of persecution by German militarists. Professor Nicolas warns his countrymen that they must upset the present rules if they wish to restore the German constitution, which the militarists have trampled upon. He is convinced that millions of Germans share his views.

GERMANY AND A LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

AMSTERDAM, September 30th.

A German semi-official statement protests that Germany is really in earnest in regard to a League of Nations and believes that there can be no place in such an international association for black arms or submarine stations threatening peaceful trade.

WAR BOND CAMPAIGN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, September 30th.

Mr. Bonar Law this afternoon inaugurated the Guildhall War Bond campaign by raising a second thousand millions. A large of the campaign will be the campaigning of Trafalgar Square to represent a section of the front, complete with guns and dug-outs.

WHAT VICTORY WILL BRING.

PARIS, September 30th.

A Havas message reads:—Mr. Samuel Gompers, the President of the American Federation of Labour, visited the Citroen Works in Paris. He said:—"The freedom of justice of higher civilisation must pay our sacrifices. Victory will bring new understanding between the nations for democratic institutions."

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

A CZECH VICTORY.

PEKING, September 30th.

The Czechs, co-operating with the new Russian forces, attacked the Germans and Chechiks north of the railway on the bank of the Volga. After heavy fighting they captured the villages of Urmul Ivanovka. The advance is continuing.

EARLIER CABLES.

M. KHOMLINOFF'S SENSATIONAL ESCAPE.

STOCKHOLM, September 30th.—The Russian Minister of War, M. Sukhotinoff made a sensational escape from Finland by swimming a river on the Finnish frontier at night.

A WOD FAMED IMAGE ROBBED.

AMSTERDAM, September 30th.

A telegram from Moscow states that, during service a robber snatched the world-famed image "Our Lady of Kazan," covered with jewels, and of fabulous value, from a priest whom he severely wounded with a revolver. The robber fled with his booty during the panic that ensued.

INFLUENZA IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

AMSTERDAM, September 30th.

The Main Committee of the Reichstag applying to Socialist enquiries in regard to influenza in the army and the postmaster-general of recruits. Surgeon-General Schultzen admitted that 150,000 cases occurred, a proportion of which were serious. He denied that recruits were suffering from inadequate nourishment.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES.

LONDON, September 30th.

Religious services of thanksgiving for the deliverance of the Holy Land from the Turks are being held in London.

THE SILVER MARKET.

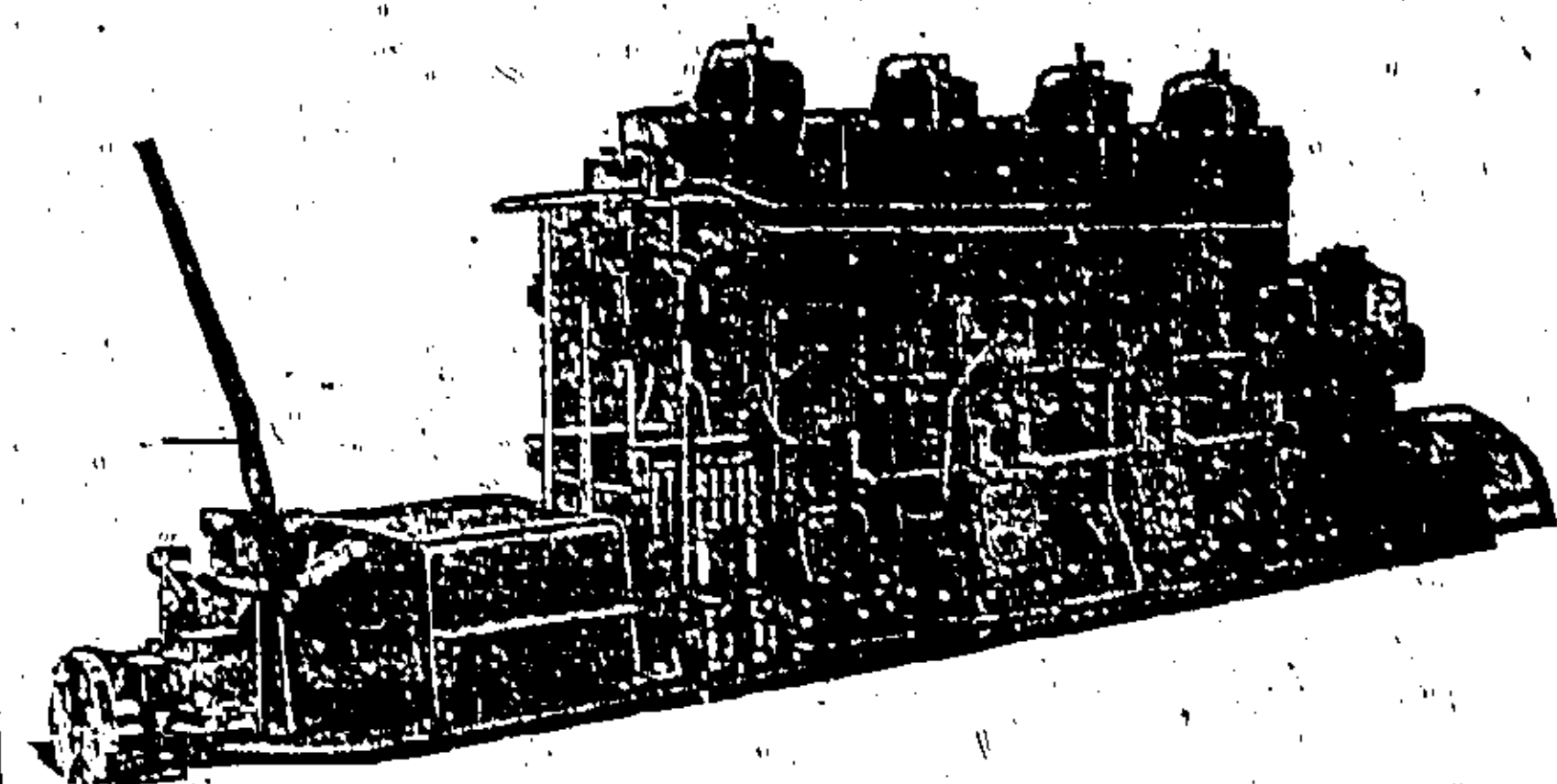
LONDON, September 30th.

The silver market is steady, with moderate trade.

LONDON, October 1st.

Mr. Samuel Montagu & Co.'s report says:—"The tone of the market continues good with fair enquiry for home manufacture. The nominal quotation for the silver exchange is unchanged, but there is again being done at higher prices."

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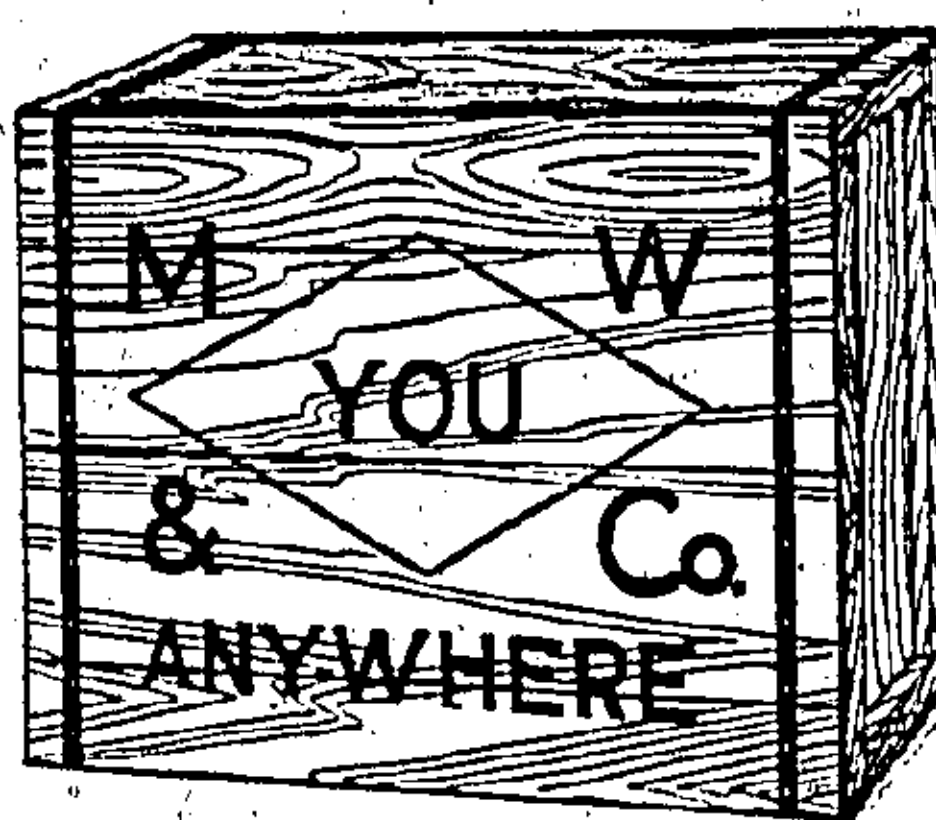
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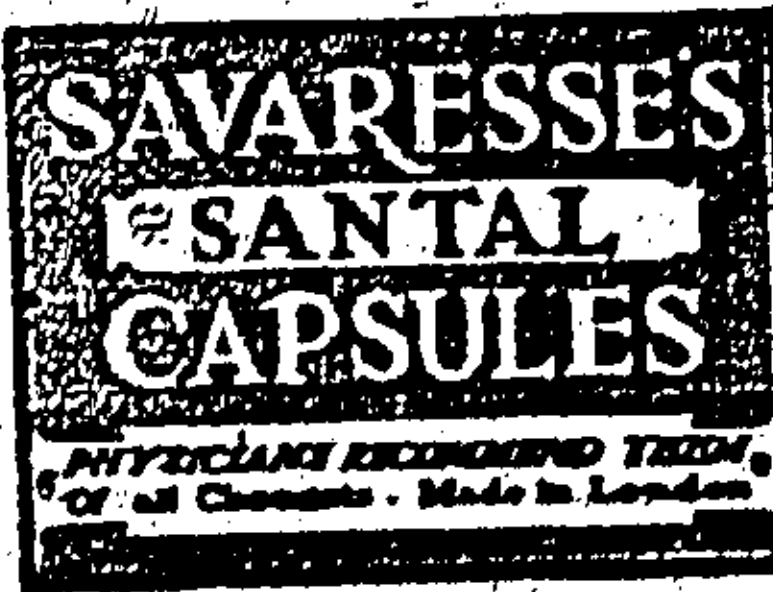
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KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

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TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

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